

# Chicago Race Riots Spread; 27 Known Dead, 244 Hurt

(Continued from page 1)

torcycle men and a mounted squad. The belt was divided into zones to-night, and a captain, fifty patrolmen and a squad of detectives were placed in each zone.

Negroes barricaded in their homes on the south side wounded three policemen in a battle with motorcycle policemen at State and Thirty-second street. Negroes in many south side neighborhoods were charged by the police with sniping. A number of men were wounded.

Rubbish thrown into State Street from upper windows blocked the path of seven motorcycle policemen, and as they stopped they were fired upon. Two of them and a detective sergeant who joined them were wounded, and their companions then burst through the barricaded doors of two buildings and arrested sixteen negroes. Two Springfield army rifles and ammunition were found.

Sniping continued in other neighborhoods until late at night. Two men were shot from their motorcycle in Princeton Avenue, near Forty-seventh Street.

**Night Brings Clashes**  
A sinister silence that prevailed in the black belt on the South Side at dusk gave way to confusion and sharp clashes, principally with clubs and knives as weapons, as the night wore on.

Where these outbreaks occurred the negroes predominated. Several meetings of negroes were broken up by the police, after which crowds formed on the streets.

In the early night clashes various weapons were used, including table knives and slingshots. Few guns appeared.

The coroner's list showed the deaths evenly divided between blacks and whites, eleven of each having been killed.

Troops had not been ordered to patrol the black belt, the police maintaining that they were still able to handle the situation.

In addition to the four regiments on the ground, consisting of the 11th Infantry, 1st N. G., and three regiments of reserve militia, the 9th and 10th regiments of the guard and three other reserve units were mobilized at various towns throughout the state, awaiting word to entrain for Chicago. They gave a potential military force of approximately 6,000 as a background for the city police force.

**Death List Twenty-four**  
The coroner's office to-night announced an official list of twenty-four, as follows:

Joseph Powers (white), William O'Connell (white), James Crawford (negro), John H. Simpson (negro policeman), Nicholas Kleinmark (white), Henry Baker (negro), John Mes (negro), David Marland (white), Metz (white), Eugene Temple (white), Morro Lozeran (white), B. E. Hardy (negro), Hymanis Taylor (negro), Robert Williams (negro), Morris Fein (white), Harold J. Brignadello (white), F. L. Chenel (white), Edward Lee (negro), Thomas Joshua (negro), Eugene Williamson (negro).

Three unidentified negroes.

One unidentified white man.

**Dozen Policemen to Block**

Every block in the district bounded north and south by Twenty-second and Thirty-ninth streets and east and west by Cottage Grove and Wentworth Avenue, was patrolled closely. The main disturbance points were guarded by a dozen policemen to the block, with reinforcements of mounted men and additional patrolmen at each intersection, while every police station was filled with reserves armed with rifles.

The police concentration was the most complete in the city's history, exceeding even that which coped successfully with the Haymarket anarchists more than three decades ago. It was undertaken after three days and two nights of rioting had showed little inclination to subside and the list of dead and injured had grown steadily.

**22 Dead, 244 Injured**

At 5 o'clock to-night the official death list issued by the coroner's office had reached 22, an increase of 12 over last night, and 244 persons had been reported to the police as having been injured. The latter figure was admittedly incomplete and police officials thought it did not comprise half of those actually hurt in the fighting. Scores known to have been hurt left police stations or hospitals without giving their names, and it was stated that several hundred probably had tended to their wounds without placing themselves within the purview of the authorities.

During the five hours of the afternoon 12 whites and 14 negroes were reported as injured.

Governor Lowden interrupted a trip to Nebraska and hurriedly returned to Chicago, reaching the city on a special train in the morning. With Assistant General Dickson, he was in full cooperation with the municipal authorities and in constant touch with developments. The adjutant general believed the situation much improved to-day and said there had been a noticeable change in feeling since last night.

**To Turn to Tractor Strike**

It could not be learned to-night that the city government has made any request for the use of troops. Although the Governor and Mayor Thompson held a conference to-day, it was announced that the Mayor believed the adjutant general mentioned by General Dickson would permit him to turn his attention to the tractor strike.

"Mayor Thompson and I are co-operating heartily," said the Governor at the conclusion of the conference, "and shall continue to do so, keeping in close touch with each other. We are working together to bring the forces of law and order into control."

"I want to see all the citizens of Chicago get thorough protection and a square deal all around," said the Mayor, and his thought was echoed by the Governor. The Mayor said he wanted to appeal to all citizens to give their protection to their fellow citizens and to aid the authorities in restoring order.

**Situation Under Control**

The Governor said he had no idea as to the responsibility for the outbreak of violence and said he could see no point in going into responsibility at this time, but that he present was to suppress disorder and uphold the law. It was necessary to keep cool heads and join in cooperating to prevent further violence.

"I am sure a large majority of the people are in favor of law and order," continued the Governor, "and they must do everything to avert another outbreak of race feeling."

General Dickson, who made several trips of inspection through the negro district, said he found the police better distributed and that, with the change in feeling he observed, he believed the situation was under control.

**Grand Jury Probe Ordered**

State's Attorney Hoynes took official cognizance of the riots to-day and ordered a grand jury investigation. The August grand jury will be sworn in

next Monday and that body probably will begin the inquiry immediately. Four Assistant State's Attorneys were held on duty to-night at the Criminal Courts Building.

Chief Garrity to-day suspended a policeman who was charged with failure to arrest a white youth who threw a stone which struck an unidentified negro youth, knocking him to the ground at the Twenty-ninth Street beach Sunday afternoon. The negro was drowned and that incident has generally been conceded as the start of the riots.

The policeman said the mobs of thousands of fighting whites and negroes were such that it was impossible for him to find the white youth.

The chief declared that if the charges were true Policeman Callahan, the man complained of, was the individual responsible for the subsequent riots.

**1,200 Negroes Laid Off**

More than 1,200 negroes in the employ of the municipal government were sent to their homes to-day to remain off duty until the rioting has ceased. Patrol wagons were utilized to convey the negro employees to their homes for their protection and because of the street car strike. All street repair work was stopped to-day because about one-half of the employees are negroes, and street cleaners also were laid off.

The Department of Public Works closed nine public playgrounds in neighborhoods where white and negroes are the patrons. The department also deputized 400 special policemen to help guard public property and it was planned to use 800 additional guards to-morrow if necessary.

**Want Sailors Held**

The Police Department received word from the provost marshal at the Great Lakes Naval Training Station that every effort was being made to prevent sailors joining in the race riots, and requested that all sailors found on the streets be taken into custody and returned to the station. Leaves of absence for such sailors will be cancelled on the spot.

Filtering of negroes into the loop from the "belt" led to a number of fights late to-day in which several persons were injured. One negro escaped a mob by running into one of the largest stores on State Street, taking the elevator to the eighth floor and clambering down a fire escape in the alley.

Several fights took place at State and Van Buren Streets. At least three negroes were stabbed and beaten at this point during the early evening. Near this intersection a colored man, who said he had served three years in the Canadian army overseas and had been both wounded and gassed, was severely wounded.

**Negroes Threaten Arson**

The menace of fire was added to an already serious situation when Fire Marshal O'Connor reported that he had been informed negroes were threatening to apply the torch to homes of whites on the South Side. The marshal said every available fireman was being held in reserve to meet such an emergency.

Several of the big department stores sent a police department a large number of delivery trucks for taking their homes negroes who had sought refuge in the stations during the day. Each wagonload of blacks was heavily guarded.

**Italians Attack Negro Homes**

The first clash on the North Side took place when a building occupied by two negro families was attacked by Italians living in the neighborhood. A dozen shots were fired and bricks were hurled through the windows. Two detectives attracted by the shots held the mob at bay until seventy-five policemen arrived armed with rifles. No one was seriously hurt in this fight.

A short time later a negro leaped from an alley and knocked a white man down. In a moment a crowd of Italians started for the assailant, who ran and escaped. The police arrested four Italians, two of whom were armed with sawed-off shotguns and two with revolvers.

Another negro was fired at repeatedly while near his home on Larabee Street, also on the North Side.

Italians were also participants in rioting on the West Side, according to the police. William Donnellon, a negro, was attacked by a crowd at South Racine Avenue and Taylor Street and beaten and shot in the head and neck. He was taken to a hospital, where it was said he might die.

**Negro Thrown Into River**

On the South Side, John Johnson, eighteen years old, a negro, was stabbed, beaten and thrown into the river at Archer Avenue and South Halsted Street. He was rescued by the police and taken to a hospital.

An unusual incident occurred at the manufacturing plant of George C. Cook & Son. Shortly before 6 o'clock in the evening the head of the firm went into the alley at the rear of his plant and, according to witnesses, fired a score of shots at random. Two of the bullets wounded Jessie Vinaci, eleven years old, and U. Bartello, twenty-nine years old. Each was hit in the leg.

A crowd of excited whites gathered about the factory, which employs seventy-five negroes. When the police arrived a rapid exchange of bullets was taking place. Cook and his son were taken to a police station pending investigation. Two or three negroes who fled from the building were caught and beaten.

Fierce fighting took place in Englewood, on the South Side.

**2,000 in Fighting**

Berger Odman, twenty-one years old, white, was shot through the abdomen and probably fatally wounded. In other combats several white men and negroes were injured. Two thousand men, it is estimated, were fighting at various points in this part of the city.

Race riots combined with the street car strike to-day had a marked effect upon Chicago's packing industry, and promised to extend their influences to other lines.

At the stock yards there was a sharp falling off in livestock transactions, packing firms buying only sparingly because of doubt as to the ability of their negro employees to reach their work and also because some of their white workers were threatening to strike.

According to C. C. Cox, division superintendent of the Pullman Company, Pullman car porters went out on their runs during the evening with eagerness. On arrival of trains in the morning the porters were told to remain in the cars. Mr. Cox thought none disobeyed.

**Two Dangerous Flare-ups**

The fighting to-day centered mainly in the heart of the "Black Belt," along Thirty-fifth Street. To cope with the situation the police massed reserves of men, rifles, patrol wagons, ambulances and motorcycles in the vicinity. Some four thousand state troops were under arms in the city and as many more were under orders to be ready for emergency.

There were two dangerous flare-ups, however, as far south as Fifty-first and State streets, and three vicious fights took place in the downtown district on Wabash Avenue in broad daylight.

Harold Rignadello, white, was ridden by bullets fired from a house at 1021 South State Street and killed. When the police rushed the place they found and arrested four women and nine men, all negroes. Two revolvers, two razors, an axe, several knives and a quantity of cartridges were discovered.

erred piled near a window from which the negroes had been shooting.

One of the most serious riots of the day occurred in the Cook County jail when one hundred negro prisoners, exercising outside their cells, overpowered a negro guard and raced into the exercise room of the white prisoners, where there are between 600 and 700 men. When the negroes burst in there was an instant clash. The regular force of guards was unable to control the fighters, and so locked the doors and appealed for aid. The prisoners fought for an hour before they were beaten into submission with clubs. Several of the negro prisoners, it was reported, carried knives and a number of white prisoners are said to have been seriously wounded.

Race rioting spread outside the South Side closed district. There was serious fighting and shooting in the Loop early in the forenoon. The exclusive North Side residential district received a touch of disorder.

**Street Increases Disorder**

The street-car strike seemed to aid the spread of race rioting which surged up from the South Side into the Loop on the heels of thousands walking to work who ordinarily ride. Streets, ordinarily most deserted early in the morning, were busy with pedestrians, mostly men and boys, whose numbers afforded rich opportunities for racial quarrels.

James Watson Johnson, field secretary of the association and noted negro poet, made the following statement yesterday:

"I don't know any more about the facts of the Chicago riots than I have gathered from press reports, but from my knowledge of conditions in general, and particularly my knowledge of my own race, I do not believe the colored people were the first aggressors, because in all parts of the country and at all times and under the most trying conditions they have almost never been the aggressors in any cases of mob violence."

"Most likely the colored people in Chicago are doing what the colored people in Washington have done, and to do only last week, I am more familiar with the affair in Washington because I went there during the riots. I don't know the causes and to do so, I don't believe the colored people were the first aggressors, because in all parts of the country and at all times and under the most trying conditions they have almost never been the aggressors in any cases of mob violence."

Among those injured last night were three members of the 7th Regiment who were being marched to the city by the way to their armory. Corporal W. I. Riggs was shot in the back; Charles T. Williams was shot in the side, and J. N. Rinkus was slashed with a razor. Major Frederick Daynes was found, probably fatally beaten, presumably by negroes. An automobile containing Adjutant General Dixon was fired on without damage to the occupants.

**Negroes Quit Black Belt**

An exodus of negroes to the North and West sides began as the fighting in the "belt" led to a number of deaths. Some fifty thousand more negroes already live in those parts of the city, and the police took precautions to stop any resentment shown by whites at the added population of Africans. This heira was stopped at daybreak by the streetcar strike.

When the streets had been cleared in the negro section the more persistent rioters marched down and sought out negroes at their work. The police in these instances did not offer protection to the blacks. One band entered a restaurant across the street from the City Hall, wrecked part of the furnishings, dragged a cowering porter from the kitchen and beat him unmercifully with a five-gallon bottle. Afterward several bluecoats arrived and dispersed the crowd.

Governor Lowden before coming here to help stop the riots telegraphed the following appeal:

"I appeal to all citizens, white and colored, to obey the law. There are wrongs committed by either race that cannot be better redressed through the orderly processes of law than by mob violence."

The entire power of the state will be used to restore order and punish those guilty of lawlessness. It is time for all good citizens, white or colored, to aid the authorities in every way possible to uphold the law."

In an effort to aid in ending the race disturbances, forty-five negro clergymen met to-day and recommended that a committee of 100 composed of representative white men and negroes be named immediately to devise plans for restoring order.

Other recommendations made by the clergymen were:

That all open vice and gambling in the negro district be eliminated at once.

That negro men and women join labor unions of their craft wherever possible.

That negro speakers be sent through the district to advise the residents against following the leadership of those advocating violence.

The clergymen declared that practically all the clashes have been between white and negro workmen.

**Chicago Riots Declared**

**To Be Purely Economic**

That the race riots in Chicago are primarily economic in cause was the statement made yesterday at the office of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, 70 Fifth Avenue. Lack of housing, the large influx of negroes from the South

within recent months, and the resentment of whites against the occupation by negroes of quarters hitherto occupied by whites, it was stated, gave rise to the unfortunate struggle now under way in that city.

According to the information received by the association, the situation grew so serious and the whites so insistent in their demands that negroes vacate houses in favor of the whites that the latter undertook a campaign of terrorism, bombing more than twenty negro houses with the intention of forcing their evacuation.

"According to our information," it was stated at the office of the association, "the initial violence was on the part of whites. The feeling grew more bitter constantly, until it culminated in the series of outbreaks. The only way of dealing with the situation is for the press to be as moderate as possible in its reports, so the bitter feeling may not be fanned by undue emphasis on race feeling and race prejudice."

J. E. Spingarn, former chairman of the board of directors and now acting treasurer, it was stated, is in Chicago investigating the situation.

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## One Dead, Two May Die, In Ambulance Smash-up

The effort of Michael O'Donnell, ambulance driver for the Long Island College Hospital, to avoid a collision at Luquer and Court streets, Brooklyn, last night resulted in the death of one man, the possibly fatal injury of two others and slight hurts to two more.

O'Donnell was driving south on Court Street, when at Luquer Street he saw Peter Ludwig, of 95 Lawrence Street, bearing down upon him on a motor cycle. John Knudson, of 52 Second Place, was in the side car.

The chauffeur swung wide, the wheels of the ambulance hit the curb and the machine overturned, pinning John P. Leddy, 125 Congress Street, who was riding with O'Donnell, beneath it.

O'Donnell and Dr. Smith were thrown to the street. A second later Ludwig's motorcycle plunged into the wreck. Leddy died soon after reaching Brooklyn Hospital. Ludwig and Knudson suffered fractured skulls and are in the same institution. O'Donnell and the physician received minor lacerations and bruises.

**Wireless Between U. S. And Germany Resumed**

WASHINGTON, July 29.—Wireless communication with Germany has been resumed in a limited way by the American government, it was announced to-day at the Navy Department. Business communications between American houses and their agents in Germany are accepted in New York at 44 Whitehall Building, and other points where the navy has district communication officers for transmittal to the transatlantic wireless stations at the Navy Department here and at Otter Cliffs, Me., where they are dispatched to the receiving station at Nauen, Germany.

Similar communications are dispatched from Nauen to the United States stations. Press dispatches to the extent of 500 words from this country and a similar number of words from Germany are also accepted daily.

## Navy "Soft Berth" Grafters Are Given Long Prison Terms

**Ensign Beck To Be Stripped of Insignia Publicly and Must Serve 12 Years; Alleged Leaders To Be Tried**

WASHINGTON, July 29.—Four officers and three petty officers of the navy have been convicted by courts martial on charges in connection with the enrollment, promotion and assignment to duty of reservists in the Third Naval District at New York, the Navy Department announced to-day.

Besides Lieutenant Benjamin S. Davis, whose conviction previously had been announced, the men are: Ensigns Paul Beck, Oscar F. Berger and Robert H. Spain, all naval reservists, and Chief Boatswain Lloyd C. Casper, Chief Boatswain's Mate Frederick L. Jones and Chief Yeoman Henry S. Jacobs.

Ensign Beck was sentenced to be stripped publicly of the insignia of his rank, dismissed from the service and twelve years' imprisonment; Berger was sentenced to dismissal and three years' imprisonment; Spain to dismissal and one year's imprisonment; Casper to be stripped of his insignia, dismissed and twelve years' imprisonment; Jones to be reduced to the grade of seaman, five years' imprisonment and dishonorably discharged; Jacobs to be reduced to landsman, five years' imprisonment and dishonorably discharged. The sentence imposed on Davis was not announced.

On review the five-year sentences imposed on Jones and Jacobs were reduced by the Navy Department to one year.

The department's statement added that the trial of Lieutenant Benoit J. Elliott, "who appears to have been the principal offender," was set for August 1, and that it was expected that new facts would be developed which would result in other trials.

## Beethoven Society Giving Concert at Park To-night

The concert on the Mall at Central Park to-night will be given by the orchestra of the Beethoven Musical Society, Henry Lefkowitz, conductor. It will be conducted by the Independent

Order Free Sons of Israel, under the auspices of the War Camp Community Service. There will be solos and community singing, and an address by the Rev. Dr. B. A. Tintner, Chaplain of Army Hospital No. 1, on "Americanization." Other concerts by the same organization will be given on August 13 and 27.

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This holds out a well-worth-while saving over forthcoming prices, which promise to mount 25% to 50% next autumn. Custom distinction and drapery; genuine journeyman hand tailoring; 21 years' experience in the Merchant Tailor's Guild.

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# Judging now by the War facts— The American Smoke is a cigarette

NOT only because they proved such a necessity with our fighting men on land and sea, but also perhaps because they are the mildest form of smoking, cigarettes have at last come into their own.

Today among young men as well as old, plain men and prominent citizens, the cigarette is more popular than cigar or pipe and as highly respected as either.

One cigarette in particular seems, as the following facts show, to have won a position as America's first choice in smoking. East and West, North and South—nation-wide.

Each day the Nation's capitol sees a new throng of big professional and business men from every state in the Union. But each day, at the Capitol Building and at Washington's leading hotels, including the Shoreham and the Willard, these changing hundreds of men buy more Fatimas than any other cigarette.

At the big army training camps during the war were thousands of soldiers from each State and Territory. At every one of these camps, Fatima was a leader.

In fact, at many of them Fatima was steadily the one largest seller. And over 740 million Fatimas were sent to our troops abroad.

The officers in our Navy come, of course, from every part of America. But, regardless of where they come from, Fatima suits most of them best. Of all the cigarettes sold in Officers' Mess throughout the whole Navy, over 80% are Fatimas.

The 15 American men who flew on the NC-1, NC-3 and NC-4 hailed perhaps from 15 different states.

But of the 15 men, twelve chose Fatimas to keep them company on that long, lonely, daring flight.

This, in three words, is the reason. This is why, all over America, Fatimas are the choice of shrewd, knowing smokers.

Fatimas are not a straight Turkish cigarette. Most men find straight Turkish too heavy.

The famous Fatima Turkish blend contains just enough Turkish—just enough to taste right and just enough to leave a man feeling right, even when he smokes more than usual.

This also is why Fatimas today are out-selling all of the fancy, expensive, straight Turkish cigarettes—even at places such as Palm Beach and French Lick, and at America's smartest hotels and clubs.

**"Just enough Turkish"**

**FATIMA**  
A Sensible Cigarette  
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**INSTRUCTION**

**Lecture—a special discussion of "Why Business Needs the Accountancy-trained Man," by Charles B. Couchman, C. P. A. (Mo.)—will be given at Pace Institute, Wednesday Evening, July 30, 6 P. M. A limited number of tickets are available. Apply to Pace & Pace, 30 Church Street, New York.**

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